

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. III.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1863.

No. 679.

Public Notice.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hlds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

A L S O,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffels,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elaficks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Ruffsels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silica do.
Flattillas,
Osnaburges and Ticklenburges,
Mullins and Mullin Hand'ls,
India Mullins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

February 22.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets,

Rum in hlds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hlds.
Sugar in hlds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerseys,
Coatings,
Halticks,
Fearnought,
Blankets,
Planes,
Negro Cottons,
Worsted and other
Stockings, &c.
Irish Linens,
Calicoes,
Threads,
Chintzes,
Bedticks,
Oznaburges,
Sewing Silks,
Mullin and Mullin
Handkerchiefs,
India Cottons, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Feb. 19.

THOMAS SIMMS
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR
SALE,

One hoghead JAMAICA SPIRITS,

arranged 7 years old.

ALSO,

Sweet China Oranges,

Salmon in bls. or less quantity, of a
superior quality,
Rhode Island Cyder,
A quantity of excellent Potatoes,
Groceries of all kinds.

Jan. 19.

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19.

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL,
between fifteen and sixteen years of age,
accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire
of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23.

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[Price 25 Cents]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By Alex. McLeod, A. M. Pastor of the
reformed Congregation, in the City of
New-York.

Feb. 5.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from
John D. Orr to the Subscriber, to secure
the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld,
will be exposed to Sale, for ready money,
on the 1st day of March next, at the
Coffee House, in the Town of Alexan-
dria,

A certain Tract of valuable
LAND, lying in the county of Prince
William, near the Red House, on which
the said John D. Orr lately resided, con-
taining 1115 acres, the bounds of which
will appear upon reference being had to the
said Deed, which is duly recorded in the
office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Jan. 15.

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,

A large Brick Warehouse ad-
joining R. Newton and Co. and a com-
fortable Dwelling House, on Prince street.

For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Jan. 18.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received & for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF

Wool & Cotton CARDS,

70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hlds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hlds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hlds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hatched Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hylon, Hylon Skin, Young Hylon and
Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for
Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white
Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant sup-
ply of excellent Flour for family use, in bls. and
half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand
double bushels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 22.

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS

ON THE

Elementary Principles

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-
phers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be comprised in two
Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages
each, & shall be printed in the best manner,
on fine Paper, and new Type.

II. The price will be one Dollar per vo-
lume in boards, payable on delivery.

A very considerable number of Co-
pies being already subscribed for, the work
will be put to Press, and finished without
delay.

Subscription received by the Pub-
lishers

Printing in all its variety ex-
cuted at this office.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on Thursday the tenth of
March,

THE subscriber's life estate, in
that valuable FARM, known by the
name of the Walnut-Tree Farm, situate
on the south side of the river Potomac,
about four miles below Alexandria. This
farm contains 360 acres, of which about
100 are in wood, and the rest arable. The
building consist of a two story brick
house, handsomely finished, and a two story
frame kitchen adjoining the house; a two
story frame house for an overleer; a frame
quarter capable of accommodating 15 or
20 persons; and a large well built barn,
with granaries, stables, and an extensive
shed for cattle. The beauty and salubrity
of this situation is exceeded by none on
the river Potomac. The arable land is
divided into convenient fields, and the soil
is good for the production of small grain.
There are on the premises a thriving
young orchard of apple and peach trees,
and about 40 acres of wheat in the ground.

The extent of this farm on the river
(being more than a mile) affords an op-
portunity for an industrious farmer to col-
lect large quantities of manure, and the
excellent FISHERY attached to it,
on which are two very good and conve-
nient fish houses, must greatly enhance its
value.

At the same time will be sold on the
premises (if not disposed of before at pri-
vate sale) upwards of twenty NEGROES
together with the Stock of Horses, Cat-
tles, Sheep and farming utensils on the
place.

The terms of payment to be cash for
all sums under one hundred dollars; from
one to two hundred dollars, sixty days
credit; and for all sums above two hun-
dred dollars, one half in sixty, and one
half in ninety days, the purchaser giving
approved notes negotiable in the Banks of
Alexandria or Columbia.

TOBIAS LEAR.

Alexandria, Feb. 11.

To Rent,

A small 2 story Frame House,
situate at the lower end of Water street.
For terms apply to

Wm. H. and E. M. LYLES.

Feb. 12.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the
14th inst. a black Woman, named
HANNAH,

the property of Andrew Balmain. She
is about 5 feet in height, and has a cut
in her right arm below her elbow. Had on, when she eloped, a blue coating
jacket and petticoat, with some other ar-
ticles not recollected. I expect she is
lurking about her master's premises, who
lives about 6 miles from town, on the
Newgate road. The above reward, with
all reasonable charges, will be paid on
her delivery to

THOMAS RICHARDS.

Feb. 19.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.

By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19.

Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received a few pipes of fine
London particular, and to be sold cheap.
They have also,

One cask of elegant OSTRICH

FEATHERS; will be sold low by the cat.

Jan. 18.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about

16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 16.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SLOOP

COLUMBIA,

Sam. Carr, Master;

Will sail next week. For
freight or passage, having excellent accom-
modations, apply to the master on board,
or to

J. G. LADD.

Feb. 12.

Public Notice.

On THURSDAY, 24th inst.

WILL BE SOLD,

At 10 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. At-
kins, Prince street,

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORT-

MENT OF

ELEGANT PRINTS,

LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 29.

We are desired to men-
tion that the above sale is in con-
sequence of Mrs. ATKIN's inten-
tion of shortly returning to Phi-
ladelphia.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,

A few barrels of Rhode Island

Cyder,

Rhode Island Cheese,

Cabbins and some barrels of excellent

APPLES.

Feb. 18.

Just Received,

And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store,

corner of Prince and Union streets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,

10 do. 4th proof Brandy,

5 do. New-England Rum,

2 do. Holland Gin.

3 Quarter casks Caralonia red Wine,

3 Kegs. Assorted Cordial,

14 Boxes dipt Candles,

Sugar in hlds. and barrels,

Coffee and Pepper in bags,

Hyslenkin and Souchong Tea,

Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs

Men's coarse and fine Shoes,

Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, con-
sisting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mo-
hanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few
pieces China and Lunge Handkerchiefs, and Ra-
vens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-
LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best
brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

WILLIAM HODGSON

Has just received, and for sale for Cash

or approved paper,

6 pipes excellent BILL WINE,

(Madeira.) Also, 15 casks Sherry.

Feb. 10.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes

and Slippers.

SAMUEL CLARK,

Next door to Peter Sherron's,

Has just received and now opening, a
fresh and beautiful variety of Shoes &
Slippers, Kid and Morocco, of every de-
scription, Gentlemen's dancing Pumps,
(Morocco) and fine Shoes, Misses black
and coloured Morocco and Leather Slip-
pers, Boys fine and common Shoes and
Pumps, Childrens red Morocco and Lea-
ther Shoes, and 200 pair Negroes, large
size, coarse Shoes, which he offers for
sale at the following retail prices, viz.

Ladies Kid 7s 6d 10s 6d

Black Morocco 6s 6d 7s 6d

Coloured do. 6s 9d 7s 6d 8s 3d

Leather Slippers 5s 3d 6s

Mens best qua. 9s 10s 6d 12s

Mens Morocco Pumps 9s 10s

Childrens Shoes and Slippers in propor-
tion.

ALSO,

For Cash or Barter for Flour,

30 bls. best No. 1 Beef

20 half do. Mels do.

30 bls. Mackerell

Jan. 18.

Boften

packed.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

DEBATE on Mr. Bacon's resolutions to re-
cede the district of Columbia.

(Continued.)

Mr. Randolph said that whatever rea-
sons might be advanced on the ground
of expediency against the adoption of
the resolutions, he wished to say a few
words on the constitutional objections
which had been offered to them. The
gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard)
told us on a very late occasion that the
power to create involved the power to
destroy, and although I may not be will-
ing to adopt this maxim in all the lat-
tude in which it was urged by that gen-
tleman, I have no hesitation in averring
my belief that congress possess the right,
with the assent of these states, respec-
tively, to cede the several portions of this
territory to Maryland and Virginia. Nor,
in my opinion, does this doctrine militate
against that construction of the constitu-
tion, which regards that instru-
ment in the light of a limited grant of
power. In this construction I heartily
concur with the gentleman from Delaware,
or rather, if he will permit me to say so,
I am glad to find he agrees with me, as
I have retained my opinion, whilst he
seems to have changed his. I readily ad-
mit that congress possess no power but that
which is devolved on them by the consti-
tution, explicitly, or which is evidently
included in, or deducible from its plain
provisions. The constitution no where
gives congress the express power of repeal-
ing laws—but the repeal of laws is essen-
tially connected with the power of passing
them as in this case, the right to recede
is involved in the right to accept the ces-
sion. The parties to this compact are the
United States, of the one part, and the
states of Maryland and Virginia of the o-
ther. We speak the voice of the United
States, and among others of Maryland
and Virginia, in the confederate capacity.
The legislatures of those states answer for
them in their individual capacity. If all
these parties are agreed to revoke their
act, I wish to know who is to dissent to
it, or what obstacle can prevent its being
reconsidered.

Mr. R. said that he was of the num-
ber of those who voted against assuming
the jurisdiction of this territory. He
did it from a predilection for those prin-
ciples in which the American revolution
originated. From the firm belief that
men ought not to be bound by laws in
whose formation they had no influence.—
It was the violation of that principle and
not the extent to which it was carried,
which laid the foundation of our inde-
pendence. For, let it be remembered,
that the demand of Great Britain went
only to a pepper-corn; but that we dis-
dained the admission of so odious a doc-
trine, and commenced a determined and
successful resistance. But it is denied
that this territory is in a state of slave-
ry, because, says the gentleman, it im-
plies that we are tyrants. The term
slavery, Sir, excites in the mind of man
an odious idea. There are, however,
various species of this wretched con-
dition. Domestic slavery of all others the
most oppressive; and political slavery
which has been well defined to be that
state in which any community is divested
of the power of self government, and re-
gulated by laws to which its assent is
not required and may not be given.—
Nor have I ever before understood that
slavery, particularly of the least descrip-
tion, necessarily implied tyranny, al-
though it too frequently is productive of
it. But so far from being slaves the peo-
ple within this territory are, it seems, our
children, who are to experience every in-
dulgence at our hands. Sir, the form of
government, such as has been described,
however mild and beneficial it may be in
its administration, places those subjected
to it in a state of political slavery, and
they are as completely divested of self-
control as the infant who is dandled on
the knee of its parent. As to the exis-
tence then, of this species of slavery, it
mattered not whether the people within
the limits of this district were regarded
as the favorite son and fostered on the
tender calf, or were exposed to the cruel
gour of a step mother.

An idea had been held out from a very

respectable quarter that this district might
in time become a state. As to congress
what difference will they find between be-
ing under the jurisdiction of the state of
Columbia, or of the state of Maryland.
But if this objection were removed, it is
impossible that this territory can become a
state. The other states can never be
brought to consent that two senators and
at least three electors of President, shall be
chosen out of this small spot and by a
handful of men.

The constitution seems to have intend-
ed, by its provision on this subject, to
guard the general government against the
undue influence of any particular states
wherein it might sit. An insurrection in
Philadelphia is mentioned by some gen-
tlemen as having given rise to this clause
in the constitution. The constitution, no
doubt, had a wise end in view, but it has
failed in the means of attaining it. No
man has a higher respect than myself for
the talents of the framers of that instru-
ment. But let it be remembered, that
they were making a great experiment,
and to have failed in but a single object,
is the highest proof of their wisdom. The
physical force of this small district would
prove but a poor defence against the ag-
gression of large and powerful states.—
Happily our security is more amply pro-
vided for; it results from the command
which has been given us over the sword
and the purse of the union. Our pro-
tection is not in a mathematical line—
which would oppose but a feeble resistance
to an invading foe. But let gentlemen
ask themselves why the inhabitants of this
district should be less formidable if dis-
posed to insurrection, because under our
own jurisdiction? Look at Paris! was
the insurrection of the 14th July, which
lumbered into the dust the ancient monar-
chy of France, the effect of a want of a
jurisdiction—of a want of power in the
government over the lives and fortunes of
the people? Did the city afford the
government a defence? no it was in in-
surrection. Did the military lend its
aid?—on the contrary, it joined the in-
surgents. What was the fact at Phila-
delphia? That Congress was insulted
by its own troops. Would the civil ju-
risdiction of the town have repelled the
bayonet? No, it was not in parchment
to afford this defence. It has left us an
awful lesson against standing armies—and
if we shall ever be so infatuated as to mul-
tiply armies about us, we may rely in
vain on the lines of circumvallation which
the limits of our exclusive jurisdiction
form. The constitution therefore has
failed in its endeavour to give congress
any other security than that which public
opinion and the command of the national
resources afford.

But whilst I have no doubt on the sub-
ject of our constitutional right, I am op-
posed to the resolution on the ground of
expediency. It appears to have diffusi-
ed a great alarm among the people of
our immediate neighborhood. At a pro-
per time, when greater unanimity can be
obtained, it may be carried into effect.—
If now passed it is irrevocable, and I have
no indisposition to give the question the
most mature deliberation, and to give it
a fair operation on the public mind. I
could wish indeed to see the people within
this district restored to their rights. Men
in such a situation are, as it has been wise-
ly and eloquently said, fit instruments to
enslave their fellow men. This species of
government is an experiment how far free-
men can be reconciled to live without
rights. An experiment dangerous to the
liberties of these states. But inasmuch as
it has been already made, inasmuch as it
was not accessory to it, and as, at some
future time, its deleterious effects may be
arrested, I am disposed to vote against the
resolutions. I view them as a fatal present
to this house, although I respect the mo-
tives in which I believe them to have ori-
ginated; as tending to disunite those who
ought ever to act in concert; and I have
no hesitation on a question of expediency
to declare my disposition to concede some-
thing to the wishes and fears of those
around me. In their present shape at
least, I shall therefore vote against the re-
solutions.

Mr. Eustis was opposed to the resolu-
tions for the reasons which had been stat-
ed and for other reasons not mentioned,
though they might have occurred to the
minds of gentlemen. He thought it right
to express a difference of opinion with the
gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph)
on an important question, the exclusive ju-
risdiction of Congress to the ten miles
square. He was not prepared to pronounce

the provision of the constitution on this
subject, deficient or unwise. It rather ap-
peared to him to be founded in the nature
of the government. A government on
parchment and without force was no gov-
ernment at all. It had been stated that
this provision grew out of a transaction at
Philadelphia, and asked what dependence
was to be placed on a military force when
that force was itself the aggressor? But
that transaction suggested a different re-
sult. Had the militia been well equipped
and ready for service, and under the im-
mediate controul of congress, would the
military force have been suffered to over-
awe them? This very case furnished an
argument for investing congress with the
complete command of the militia force of
the territory, to screen them from insult
and to protect them from the application
of force that might destroy deliberation.
They had already taken a course of elu-
sion to prove the soundness of this mode of
protection. Their laws had recognized
the militia of the territory; and some
measures had been taken to organize them.
The militia was the physical force Con-
gress must rely on. Suppose that militia
were under the command of Maryland,
and Congress was about to pass a law ob-
noxious to that state. Suppose the mil-
itia of Maryland to be mutinous, and to
surround these walls. Must you resort to
Maryland for protection and wait on her
measures? No, the situation of the terri-
tory and your immediate power over the
militia must furnish you with the means of
protection. He, therefore, thought it
one of the best provisions of the Constitu-
tion to submit the physical force near the
government to its direction. The same
reasons that give a command over the mil-
itia to the states apply to the federal go-
vernment more strongly and dictate the
propriety of the measure by a more im-
perious necessity. What has happened may
happen again. Congress may change to
pass laws obnoxious to the states or the
territory. He would ask it to-day, they
were about to pass such an obnoxious law,
and there was no organized militia, where
would be their protection? He hoped the
government would give support to the sys-
tem for organizing the militia of the dis-
trict, so that they may be an efficient and
respectable protection: The principle on
which the militia was founded was, as far
as practicable, a sound one; it was a de-
mocratic principle, which put arms into
the hands of every citizen, and placed him
under the command of the federal govern-
ment.

He acknowledged the difficulties of le-
gislation for the territory. But it was a
duty which they could not forego; until
the government of the people was provid-
ed for in some other way, and that he
thought should be by an internal legisla-
ture. As to the recession of the territory,
it was impolitic in point of time. He
hoped that Congress would, before they
role, by some act show that they were
impressed with an obligation to make this
the permanent seat of government. After
this question was disposed of, he would lay
some such resolutions on the table.

Mr. Thatcher said he was not prepar-
ed to go fully into the subject, but he
wished to add a few ideas to those which
had been already expressed. He consid-
ered these resolutions as having a tendency
to distract and obstruct the operations of
business in the territory. Congress had
experienced considerable inconveniences
in this place; but they had been calculat-
ed upon when the government was remov-
ed; and he believed if similar questions
had not been so frequently agitated the
accommodations of Congress would before
this time have been much better. He
hoped this would be the last time such re-
solutions would be offered. His colleague
(Mr. Bacon) had suggested the expense
and trouble of legislating for the district.
As to expense he did not see any; and
as to the trouble, the business was not
managed in the best way. He understood
that it was contemplated to give the citi-
zens a local legislature to manage their own
concerns.

But gentlemen say the people of the
territory are now deprived of their rights.
But this remark was extraordinary from
a gentleman who had offered a resolution
for transferring them like so many Polish
or Russian serfs, without their consent.

Mr. Thatcher went at some length in-
to the discussion, and coincided in opinion
with the gentleman who had preceded
him in their opposition to the resolu-
tions; and concluded with saying, that he
was clearly of opinion that Congress ought
not to recede the territory. He felt a

greater personal inconvenience as well as
his constituents from the distance of their
residence, as any member on the floor, or
his constituents could feel. But he
pledged himself and his constituents,
that however great those inconveniences,
they would submit to them in order
that they might have a common capitol,
and afford security to the government.

Mr. Claiborne spoke in favor of the
resolutions.

Mr. Southard rose only to make one
observation, which had been touched on
but lightly in the course of the debate.
It appeared to him that when Congress
assumed the exclusive jurisdiction of the
ten miles square they had in the first in-
stance entered into a contract with the
legislatures of Virginia and Maryland.
He had no doubt that if the contract
had ended here, they might with their
consent make a recession. The second
step, however, taken was a contract be-
tween the agents of government and
the proprietors, in order to obtain the
soil. This contract appeared to him to
be solemn and binding. In entering in-
to the contract, the proprietors gave the
general government fees for the public
buildings and half the residue of the
land within the city plot. He conceiv-
ed that this was a contract founded on
express stipulations that Congress should
exercise exclusive jurisdiction. The pro-
prietors had no idea at the time they
made their contract that their property
would be receded; and the government
had since received more than one mil-
lion's worth of real property, which they
now enjoyed. He would ask whether
a recession, under such circumstances,
would not have a retrospective effect
and impair those obligations which the
United States were bound to observe.
For this reason he thought a recession
improper, as it would be a violation of
contract with the people of the territo-
ry. It appeared to him that while
they were satisfied the general govern-
ment ought to be satisfied.

Various inconveniences had been stat-
ed to which the government was exposed;
and the people of the territory had been
represented as in a state of slavery. But
he looked forward to the time, as not
distant when they would have the right
of governing themselves through a territo-
rial legislature; in which event there
would be no time lost to the councils of
the union.

The gentleman from Massachusetts
(Mr. Bacon) has compared the proposed
transfer to that of a little piece of soil
for a turnpike road. But the cases were
not parallel; as in the last instance
there were no individuals to be transfer-
red.

Mr. Southard had but one more ob-
servation to make. Such resolutions ten-
ded to destroy the confidence of the people
in the government. When their proceed-
ings fluctuated and became unstable, the
government became unhinged, and the li-
berties of the nation ceased to be secure.
From the tendency of these resolutions he
did expect that before this time another
resolution would have been brought for-
ward, to remove the government. But
he hoped these resolutions would be re-
jected by so decided a majority as to pre-
vent the proposition of any similar ones.

Mr. Varnum called for the reading of
the document alluded to, as he had ne-
ver seen it.

Mr. Southard said he did not know
that there was any such official document;
but he had seen such a statement of the au-
thenticity of which he entertained no
doubt, and he presumed the gentleman
was as well possessed of the facts as him-
self.

[To be continued.]

Anniversary Assembly.

THE Gentlemen of Alexan-
dria and its vicinity are respect-
fully informed, that an Assembly
will be given at Gadby's Hotel,
on the 22d instant, in commem-
oration of the Nativity of Wash-
ington.

Tickets to be had at the
Bar.

E. C. DICK,
G. DENEALE,
W. NEWTON,
J. C. HERBERT,

Managers.

February 18.

Cash given for rags

Alexandria Advertiser

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22

At an Election held yesterday
Court-House, for a President and
tellers for the Alexandria Library Co.
the following gentlemen were fou
elected.

The Rev'd Dr. Moir, Presid
The Rev'd Wm. Maffett,
Cuthbert Powell,
James Keith, senr.
John Robert,
William Paton,
William Herbert,
William Fitzhugh,
Jacob McLean,
Joseph Riddle,
Hugh Smith,
Charles Simms.

COMMUNICATION.

Being in Congress Hall a few d-
where a bill for organizing the M-
the district of Columbia was read,
induced to ask one of the Member
Committee, appointed by a rep-
House of Representatives could rep-
a bill; and was not a little surpris-
I was informed that it was the pr-
on of a certain War Secretary an-
of the officers of the District. Th-
imposes duties rarely to be found
general orders of a regular stand-
—And on whom is it to operate?
fume seldom on the officers, becau-
form the board who are to assess the
and there will be few if any insti-
their imposing fines on themselves
it is to operate indiscriminately on a
ses of people in the District, betwe-
ages of 14 and 45, for there is no c-
tion in the law; they are to be affi-
nine times in the year, and a fine
dollars imposed for non-attendance,
o'clock in the forenoon of each day
sum we may readily conclude will b-
posed on all except a few favorites,
it may be less; the Militia are also
vide themselves with a cloth unif-
their own expence, or pay five dolla-
ry muster they appear without it;
three months notice, which fines w-
mount to 90 dollars per annum, up-
who probably hire themselves for 80
a year; and those who have five or
apprentices may be compelled to pay
dollars although they may have sent
apprentices to muster, and they cho-
idle their time away and neglect to a-
for there is no exception in favor o-
master. The officers have a right to
scribe themselves limits for mulcting
to confine a man who should accide-
enough, and also to be liable to a fi-
to dollars: they have a right to or-
man coming in view to go into the r-
and to fine him 10 dollars for refusal
they may, if they choose make a f-
in town one of the limits, and the
their parade ground. In short, I n-
mention parts of this truly anti rep-
can bill which would astonish men ac-
omed to respect the peace and order o-
ciety—and what end is this system o-
secution to accomplish? Is it to e-
the people to protect themselves? Is
they want no such protection? Or is
oblige them to bow passive obedi-
officers put over them, in which
wishes were not consulted. I will
nothing as to the people of Washing-
I believe they are well officered and
are contented; but if the object is t-
people in this country to muster they
ed no such law, for to the credit o-
militia of Alexandria County, be it sp-
that no town in the U. States, of it
has furnished, heretofore, a better mi-
and that of men in complete uniform;
when an occasion required it, we foun-
town of Alexandria produced doubl-
proportion of men in complete unif-
who voluntarily offered their serv-
and performed their tower of
—I allude to the year 1794: An-
those things were accomplished with-
when the fine for neglect of militia
was only 75 cents, and six musters a
making an annual fine of 4 dols. 50 c-
instead of 45 or 90 dols. And how
this don? I will say it was done by pa-
some respect to the people in the choi-
their officers, and by raising volun-
compa ies. This is the only and rat-
mode of making a militia; it is by
ducing the young and more active pa-
the community voluntarily to enroll th-
selves, and to muster by voluntary af-
an officer than the law prescribes; it
is in this way only, that men will
quire a knowledge of discipline by ex-

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

At an Election held yesterday at the Court-House, for a President and Directors for the Alexandria Library Company, the following gentlemen were found duly elected.

The Rev'd Dr. Muir, PRESIDENT,
The Rev'd Wm. Maffett,
Cuthbert Powell,
James Keith, senr.
John Robert,
William Paton,
William Herbert,
William Fitzhugh,
Jacob Hoffman,
Joseph Riddle,
Hugh Smith,
Charles Simms.

COMMUNICATION.

Being in Congress Hall a few days ago where a bill for organizing the Militia of the District of Columbia was read, I was induced to ask one of the Members what Committee, appointed by a republican House of Representatives could report such a bill; and was not a little surprised when I was informed that it was the production of a certain War Secretary and some of the officers of the District. This bill imposes duties rarely to be found in the general orders of a regular standing Army—And on whom is it to operate? I presume seldom on the officers, because they form the board who are to assess the fines, and there will be few if any instances of their imposing fines on themselves; then it is to operate indiscriminately on all classes of people in the District, between the ages of 14 and 45, for there is no exemption in the law; they are to be assembled nine times in the year, and a fine of five dollars imposed for non-attendance, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day; this sum we may readily conclude will be imposed on all except a few favorites, altho' it may be less; the Militia are also to provide themselves with a cloth uniform at their own expence, or pay five dollars every mouser they appear without it; after three months notice, which fines will amount to 90 dollars per annum, upon men who probably hire themselves for 80 dols. a year; and those who have five or more apprentices may be compelled to pay 450 dollars although they may have sent their apprentices to muster, and they choose to idle their time away and neglect to attend, for there is no exception in favor of the master. The officers have a right to prescribe themselves limits for mustering and to confine a man who should accidentally enroach, and also to be liable to a fine of 10 dollars: they have a right to order a man coming in view to go into the ranks, and to fine him 10 dollars for refusal, and they may, if they choose make a square in town one of the limits, and the street mention parts of this truly anti republican bill which would astonish men accustomed to respect the peace and order of society—and what end is this system of persecution to accomplish? Is it to enable the people to protect themselves? No, they want no such protection! Or is it to oblige them to bow passive obedience to officers put over them, in which their wishes were not consulted. I will say nothing as to the people of Washington, I believe they are well officered and they are contented; but if the object is to get people in this county to muster they want no such law, for to the credit of the militia of Alexandria County, be it spoken that no town in the U. States, of its size has furnished, heretofore, a better militia, and that of men in complete uniform; and when an occasion required it, we found the town of Alexandria produced double its proportion of men in complete uniform, who voluntarily offered their services, and performed their tower of duty.

I allude to the year 1794: And all those things were accomplished with ease, when the fine for neglect of militia duty was only 75 cents, and six mousers a year, making an annual fine of 4 dols. 50 cents, instead of 45 or 90 dols. And how was this done? I will say it was done by paying some respect to the people in the choice of their officers, and by raising volunteer companies. This is the only and rational mode of making a militia; it is by inducing the young and more active part of the community voluntarily to enroll themselves, and to muster by voluntary association oftener than the law prescribes; and it is in this way only, that men will acquire a knowledge of discipline by excit-

ing emulation. We have also a class of citizens among us, whom I consider as of the first worth to society, both as respects their manners and habits, who are religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, and if they were to shoulder a musket, I suppose they would not put on an uniform coat; and what is to become of them? Are they to be subject to a tax of 45 or 90 dols. per year, (the rent of a house) or leave the town, in order that other persons may be made mousers; or is it to gratify the thirst of a man enveloped in a cloud of passion, because some men will not muster under him? A man who but a few years ago, complained of the excessive fine of 75 cents, because he never appeared at any muster whatever; who then appeared as an advocate for delinquents, and a champion of liberty and the rights of the people; zealous to protect them from the enormous sum of 75 cents, and proclaiming that liberty, frowned terrible indignation indeed on the law that imposed it, as well those who administered it; but the same person has now laid aside those tender feelings, which then roused him, because he has now a commission; then he had none; and it is probable never would have had; but the old proverb may here be of use to us—put power into the hands of your friend, and if he don't abuse it, you may then trust him. It is not unknown that some of our citizens have attended Congress for 12 or 14 days at a time, for some weeks past, and if they had not a seat in the House it is extremely probable they had at the board where this bill was formed; so that, by comparing notes, we shall be able to ascertain to whom we are indebted for it—but it is yet to be hoped that Congress cannot, nay, will not, pass it, or any other of its kindred.

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

To RICHARD BRENT, and JOSEPH LEWIS, Esqs.

I am informed from a respectable source, that both of you are candidates for the district of Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William, for the office of a representative in Congress. Being one who shall, if alive, vote at the next election for a member of Congress for said district, I tell it a duty which I owe to my self and to my country, to call on each of you to answer the following questions. Your answers will determine me, and many of my neighbours, in our votes. I, therefore, hope you will not deem the questions impertinent or unimportant, but that you will give candid answers to them.

1. Do you approve of Mr. Jefferson's ordering the marshal of Virginia, to repay to James Thompson Callender, the fine of 200 dollars, which he had received from Callender, in consequence of a verdict of a jury finding him guilty of a most malicious, wanton and scandalous libel on the President of the United States and General Washington; and of the judgment of the court fixing the fine? If you do, state your reasons.

2. Do you approve of Mr. Jefferson's paying Callender 100 dollars, to enable him to write and print his book, called *The Prospect before Us*, in which is contained the libel for which he was fined—wherein he calls General Washington a traitor to his country, and Mr. Adams a murderer and an hoary headed incendiary? If you do, give your reasons for such approbation.

3. Do you approve of Mr. Jefferson's inviting Thomas Paine, the writer of a most abusive letter to General Washington, and the author of the *Age of Reason*, in which he denies the existence of Jesus Christ, and reviles our holy religion—to come to this country in one of our national ships: And do you not believe Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Paine are intimate friends and affectionately attached to each other?

4. Do you think that the law of the last session of Congress, depriving the judges of the circuit courts of their commissions, without being convicted before the proper tribunal of misbehavior in office, is constitutional?

5. Do you think Mr. Jefferson could constitutionally withhold from certain persons in the District of Columbia, commissions appointing them justices of the peace in that district for five years—which appointment had been approved of by the Senate and commissions signed by the late President, and left in the office of the Secretary of State, to be recorded before they were delivered to the persons thus

appointed—especially when the act of the 27th February, 1801, in opening the District of Columbia, declares that the justices appointed by virtue of it shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Do you think it was expedient or just in Congress, at their last session, to take the taxes off of pleasure carriages, whiskey and white sugar, and to continue them on hot tea, brown sugar, coffee and salt?

7. Do you approve of Mr. Jefferson removing men from office, for no other reason than that of their not agreeing with him in his political opinions, and putting in their places only such as do think with him in politics; and particularly do you approve of his removing old officers and soldiers of our revolutionary war, against whom there was no complaint as to their conduct in office: Such as Col. William Heath, of Petersburg, who was a valiant officer in our army; and who, while collector of the customs of Petersburg, acted most faithfully towards the public, and against whom Mr. Jefferson could not alledge a single fault, except that of not thinking with him in politics?

8. Do you approve of the conduct of the House of Representatives, in refusing to request the President to give them such information as he may have received respecting the cession of Louisiana, by Spain to France, if, in his opinion, it would be proper to give the information; and do you believe the President has been as attentive to this subject as he ought to have been—Do you think he has ever yet officially called on the French or Spaniards, to say whether the cession has been made or not?

9. Do you approve of the expence and delay of sending Mr. Monroe to Spain and France, when in each country we have ministers who have but lately left America, and who must be as competent as Mr. Monroe to negotiate on this subject?

10. Do you not think that if it is proper to send a special envoy to France or Spain, that he ought to have been sent six or nine months ago; and that the delay which the President has been guilty of in this important business, proves him to have been very inattentive to the interests of our western citizens?

11. Do you not believe that Mr. Jefferson wrote the letter to Mezei, in which the executive, who was General Washington, is charged with endeavoring to introduce the principles of the British government into our own, and with being at the head of an anglo-monarchic and aristocratic party; and do you believe the charges are true?

12. Do you not believe that Mr. Jefferson is a Deist, and if so, is he a proper person to be at the head of a people who profess themselves to be believers in Christianity?

13. Do you not think that the democratic party in Congress, in directing monuments to be erected to the memories of certain officers who were killing during the war, after they had refused to have one erected to the memory of Gen. Washington, shew the reason of that refusal, to wit: the expence was not the real one, but that it proceeded from a hatred to him, and a wish to bury as soon possible in oblivion, his services as a President of the United States; so that the influence which a recollection of the services might have, in opposing their views, might be soon destroyed.

A FARMER.

Extract of a letter from General Wilkinson, to his friend near Natchez, dated on the Yazoo river, Dec. 14 1802.

"I have after surmounting obstacles and objections unexpected, unprovided for, and almost insuperable, prevailed on my red associates to agree to the extension of the British line, and to establish a boundary on the east bank of this river; about eleven miles above that called for by Mr. Pevicell, in his field notes; by this modification, in which the Choctaw commissioners (duly authorized) cheerfully concur, we secure a permanent beginning for our boundary near the high land and the Indians suffer no injury. The Choctaws engaged with we on this business, deserve much credit; they are jealous, but not improperly so; firm, but not obstinate; intelligent and temperate with different disposition a rupture would have been unavoidable. I shall this day complete the line of demarcation to the river, and as soon as the weather will permit me to ascertain the latitude of the

spot, and the variation of the magnetic needle, I shall return southward, making the route in my progress."

From the New-York Gazette.

The report of the cession of the Floridas, by his Catholic Majesty, to the French Republic, begins to be accredited on the Continent. Which respect to this measure, the following statements are given in a private letter from Hamburg:—

"Respectable private advices from Paris, received here this evening, give sanction to the report lately circulated of the intended cession of East and West Florida to France on the part of his Catholic Majesty, in return for which France is to cede the sovereignty of the duchies of Parma and Guastalla to the King of Etruria."

"A Spanish gentleman, now resident at Hamburg, and who left Florida last summer declares that the Governor of that fine province, with whom he is on terms of the strictest intimacy, had received orders, ever since the latter end of 1801, to give up the Government of that country to the troops which a foreign power as shall present to him the act of cession, and a transfer made out by the Spanish Court."

Under the head of Paris, Dec. 11, we find the following: "We are assured that the duchies of Parma and Piacenza will be united to the kingdom of Etruria, if Spain will consent to cede Florida to France."

Another expedition has failed from Brest for St. Domingo. It consists of 4 sail of the line and two frigates; but the number of land forces is not mentioned. They are commanded by Gen. Bidon.

Price of American Stocks at London, Dec. 30.—3 per cents 60 61; 8 per cents 108 1/2; old six per cents 94 1/2; Bank Stock 136 1/2 per share, with dividend from 1st of July, 1802.

Price of Stocks at London 1st Jan.—Bank Stock 185 1/2—4 per cents. 85 1/2 7 8—Omnium 4 1/4 4 3/4 3 1/4 dis.

The French Funds on the 26th Dec were at 56—and continued steady.

LOTTERY, No. 1.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, (New York.)

10th Day's drawing.

Nos. 25114, 1000 dols. 5820, 220 dols. 65131, 294, 100 dols. 15006, 50 dols. 3341 10133 13598 10317 19171 21240, 20 dols.

11th Day's drawing.

Nos. 148, 20,075, 100 dols. each. Nos. 4 757, 28,656, 29,104, 50 dols. each. Nos. 3,987, 11,807, 12 610, 17,497, 26,050, 30,255, 31,359, 20 dols. each.

162 of 10 dollars. Wheel gained this day 1490 dollars.

LOST,

THIS morning a pair of Rabbit Fur and Cotton Stockings, marked with the letters J. L. Any person finding them will oblige the owner by leaving them with the printer, and be rewarded if required.

Feb. 22.

3^d.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

To any person who will bring to me, or secure so that I get him again,

JOHN AYRES,

A BRIGHT mulatto fellow, about 21 years of age, who eloped from this place on the 9th instant. He had on when he went away a blue plains coat, his pantaloons of the same were patched, and darned in some places with white cotton, a swankdown waistcoat, white yarn stockings, an excellent pair of shoes tied with strings, and a very good white hat. He has a thick suit of black hair, rather inclined to curl, which he generally keeps tied, a fine set of teeth, and when he thinks he has done wrong his countenance expresses great fear mixed with a considerable blushing; I suppose he must be about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all masters or skippers of vessels from receiving or harboring the above mentioned mulatto on board their vessels, at the peril of the law.

B. M. L.

* Should the said mulatto fellow be apprehended and secured in the jail of Frederickburg or its vicinity, and I can be informed of it, Mr. John Scott is directed to pay the reward.

Cabin Point, }
Westmoreland county, }

Feb. 22.

2aw 6v

DIVIDEND.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against John Gill, of Baltimore merchant, intend to meet on Wednesday the 23d day of February next ensuing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at their office No. 49, Water street, Baltimore, in order to make a dividend of estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

WILLIAMMACCREERY, } Affg
JAMES H. HOOE. } nees
Jan. 27. 2awt22F.

Notice.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on the 10th of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Red Hill, the Plantation of Geo. Hunter, dec'd.

Fifteen likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Lads, Women and Children, the property of the said deceased, at a credit of nine months, the purchasers giving bonds and approved security on the day of sale, at which time the property will be delivered.

GEORGE BEARD, Administrator.

Some purchasers at the last sale of the 29th Nov. not having complied with the terms thereof, the articles they purchased will again be sold, if not bonded before the day of this sale.

Fairfax County, Feb. 15. eotds

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,

Have for Sale,

- 14 Hhds. first quality, Muscavado Sugar,
- 25 Bbls. do. do.
- 25 Bags green Coffee,
- 1200 Bushels coarse Salt,
- 500 Spanish Hides,
- 1000 Hanks Seine Twine,

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

N. B. Cash given for Indian Corn.

Jan. 31. co.

William Hartshorne

HAS FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & LOT on Water street, adjoining on the North side of Major Muncaster's; a LOT on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes' street, near which is a pump from which good water is had. Also, three LOTS on Prince street, joining Stewart's cabinet work-shop. For this property Marine Shares at par will be taken.

About 100 bushels good Oats Seed, for Cash, may be had at his Mill.

For Sale or Rent,

A BRICK HOUSE next doorto Bennett and Watts' in King street. Possession may be had on the first of the 5th Month next.

21 mo. 12. co

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ff.

November Term 1802.

Joseph Tidball, complainant, } In
James Kidd, Mordecai Miller } Chancery
and J. Horthburgh, depts.

The defendant, James Kidd, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said James Kidd is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant, James Kidd, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, Mordecai Miller and J. Horthburgh, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant James Kidd, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

January 11. 1aw 21

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or Rent.

THOSE two three story BRICK HOUSES on the corner of King and Columbus streets. They will be sold separate or together, as may be preferred, or they may be rented for one or more years. Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 29. co

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ff.

November Term, 1802

Elkanah Doolittle, Compt. } In
against } Chancery
Jacob Harman and Samuel }
Davis, trading under the }
firm of Harman & Davis, }
and William Harrisbarne, }
Jus. depts.

The defendant Jacob Harman not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Harman is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Harman do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, William Harrisbarne, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Harman, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

Jan. 8. 1aw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ff.

November Term, 1802.

Thomas & Robert Wilson } In
pliffs. } Chancery
Co. against }
Joseph Commarque, Executor }
of Bartholomew Dandridge, }
dec'd, & Bennett & Watts, }
and Ricketts, Newton and }
Co. depts.

The defendant Joseph Commarque not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Joseph Commarque is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Joseph Commarque do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, Bennett and Watts, and Ricketts, Newton and Co. do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Joseph Commarque, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

Jan. 8. 1aw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ff.

November Term, 1802.

James Wilson, of London, comp. } In
against } Chancery
Adam Stewart and James Wil- }
son, depts.

The defendant Adam Stewart not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Adam Stewart is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Adam Stewart, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, James Wilson, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Adam Stewart, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

Jan 10. 1aw 21

Tan Bark Wanted.

THE subscribers want to purchase a large quantity of Tan Bark, for which they will give a generous price, if delivered in good order.

EZRA KINSEY and Co.

AND

ISAAC SHREVE.

FOR SALE,

Spanish Hides, Tanners' Oil, and Hatters' Wool.

EZRA KINSEY and Co.

Feb. 5. 1aw 8t

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ff.

November Term, 1802.

Joshua Riddle, complainant, } In
against } Chancery
Lindsey Pollard & Samuel }
Hilton, defendants.

The defendant, Lindsey Pollard not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Lindsey Pollard is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Lindsey Pollard, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Samuel Hilton, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Lindsey Pollard, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

January 11. 1aw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ff.

November Term, 1802.

James Wilson, complainant, } In
against } Chancery
Robert Gordon and William }
Gore, defendants.

The defendant, Robert Gordon not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Robert Gordon is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Robert Gordon, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, William Gore, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Robert Gordon, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House in the said county.

A copy, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

January 10. 1aw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ff.

November Term, 1802.

Joshua Riddle, plaintiff, } In
against } Chancery
Samuel Hilton & Malachi }
Fife, defendants.

The defendant Samuel Hilton, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Samuel Hilton is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Samuel Hilton, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Malachi Fife, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Samuel Hilton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House be said county.

A copy, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

January 10. 1aw 21

JOHN M'KINNEY

Has just received, and for sale on moderate terms.

10 tons well assorted Bar Iron,
Sugar in hhd. and bbls.
French Brandy in pipes,
Coffee, Herrings, &c. &c.

Jan. 7. d21raw

DANIEL SMITH,

At his Manufactory in Union street, make

and has on hand,

Cut Nails and flooring Brads,

of a superior quality, which he offers for

Sale by the cask, at the following prices;

20d. 12d. and 10d. Nails at 8d. per lb.

8d. do. at 8 1/2 d. do.

6d. do. at 9 1/2 d. do.

4d. do. at 10 1/2 d. do.

3d. do. at 11 1/2 d. do.

20d. 12d. & 10d. flooring Brads at 7 1/2 d.

per lb.

8d. do. at 8d. do.

The retailing Prices are, one penny per

lb. higher. He has Sprigs and Tacks of

very fine, and wide and narrow Hoop-

Iron for Sale.

December 6. 60311W121

Cash given for 12s

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ff.

November Term, 1802.

Moses Cotes, Geo. M'Alun, } In
and Rb. M'Alun, comp. } Chancery
against }
William Powers, Jas. Card, }
Wm. Galloway and Thos. }
Moore, depts.

The defendant Wm. Powers, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant, William Powers, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, William Powers, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to this suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, James Card, William Galloway and Thomas Moore, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant, William Powers, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the papers published in this county; and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

Jan. 9. 1aw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ff.

Nicholas Lingun, complainant, } In
against } Chancery
Nathl. Washington & Wm. }
Hartshorne, defendants.

The defendant Nathaniel Washington not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Nathaniel Washington is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Nathaniel Washington, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, William Hartshorne, do not pay away or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Nathl. Washington, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

January 11. 1aw 2m

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomac

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distiller, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a right for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and fish quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forester at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

VOL. III.

Publ.

On 1

At 10 o'clock, will

Rum in hog

French Brandy

Gin in pipes and

Whiskey and A

Sugar in hhd.

Coffee in tierces

Chocolate

White and brow

Mould and dip

Raisins in kegs,

Figs in kegs and

Queens Ware in

FURNI

A variety of

Among

Cloths, C

Kerleymeres,

Plains and K

Negro Cotton

Elaficks, bl

Calimancoes

Yarn Stockin

Chintzes and

Irish Linens,

Platillas,

Ofnaburgs and

Mullins and

India Mullins

Bandanna Ha

Silk Stockings

Coloured Thr

Plated Candle

And sundry

P. G

February 22.

Sales b

On SAT

At 10 o'clock, will

Store, the corner

Streets.

Rum in hhd

Whiskey in bar

Apple Brandy

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes

Molasses in hhd

Sugar in hhd.

White and brow

Coffee in casks

Raisins in kegs

Queen's Ware,

A variety of

—AMONG W

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfsticks,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

THOS. PAT

Feb. 23.

THOMAS

HAS JUST RECE

SAT

One hoghead J

warranted

AL

Sweet Chin

Salmon in bls. on

superior quality,

Rhode-Island